

PREDICTS A FREE CANADA

DOMINION JURIST SAYS COUNTRY WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

Judge J. H. Longley, talking to the Canadian Club, of which Ambassador Bryce is also a guest, looks for a separation from Great Britain—No Union With U.S.

Sitting in the next seat but one to the British Ambassador, ex-Judge J. H. Longley of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia made a speech at the dinner of the Canadian Club at the Hotel Astor last evening in which he declared that within fifty years Canada would have become an independent nation and instead of being Great Britain's colony would be her ally.

There was some applause at this prediction, but not of the kind that would seem to indicate that the New York Canadians and ex-Canadians were looking forward to it. In fact, from the lusty way they cheered for King Edward at every chance they got they seemed to be as loyal and enthusiastic toward the Crown as any Londoner.

Judge Longley, who with Ambassador Bryce was down to speak on the subject of the relations between Canada, Great Britain and the United States, said that in another ten years even the most phlegmatic American would have to ask himself if the United States was really and truly America, and that Canada to-day was of more direct concern to this country than any other nation in the world.

"In nation building," said he, "fifty or even a hundred years is not a large span, and before the lesser of these periods has passed there will be not one but two great English speaking nations on this continent, enlightened, progressive, moral and free, and each will be more to the other than the half dozen nations in Europe, Asia or Africa."

Continuing, Judge Longley said that while a colony Canada enjoyed as much self-government as the United States, and went on to pay a tribute to King Edward, who was as illustrious as President Roosevelt, of whom he was a sincere admirer. Judge Longley said that he was speaking for one but himself and recognized that others might hold different opinions.

"The regard for the motherland is so great in Canada," he went on to say, "that there is no disposition to sever formally the happy connection which now exists, but all reasonable men, all responsible statesmen, recognize that the time will come when the relations will not be severed but readjusted. Canada has no idea of joining in any project of imperial federation or turning its back upon the immense advantages of North American conditions, to link itself to the militarism of Europe or identify itself with the semi-feudal institutions which still prevail on the other side. A country which has reached the reputation of wealth and power which Canada has now attained can be a colony only in name—and even the name is being discarded."

"What in my view is likely—almost certain, to happen, is that by a process of development Canada will gradually assume the responsibilities of an independent nation, but the only difference that will follow, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that instead of being a colony she will be an ally—instead of a condition of dependence the relation will be an alliance."

"She will not hesitate, however, when the time comes for her to assume this national autonomy to throw the weight of her influence in support of British principles and to uphold the British empire whatever kind or physical form she can command. The objective to be the relations likely to exist between Canada and Great Britain."

Also Judge Longley declared that the Canadian thought of political union with the United States but as a result of their growth in recent years they now sought to achieve a recognized place among the nations.

"None," said he, "entertains a thought that a disposition will ever be made by the people of the United States to seek a foregone conclusion. There is room in North America for two great English speaking nations and Canada has made up her mind to be one of them."

"Aggravated by our big neighbor I dismiss unworthy of consideration, but by annual mischance power becomes vested in the United States in any body of men so apt to attempt to infringe on Canada's liberties. I can only say that there is some good stuff on the other side of the line and when Canada has fifteen millions of people she will not be too slow to challenge the issue with all the spirit of a proud and independent race."

Judge Longley wound up by saying that such an occasion was a fitting one for discussing such an unpleasant contingency, but rather on to give thanks joyfully that the people of this country and of Canada had been born in North America, the home of freedom and justice.

Last night's dinner of the Canadians was one of the largest held by the club and brought across the border quite a delegation of M. P.'s, C's and men who help to the Government.

Dr. Neil Macphatter, president, with Ambassador Bryce on his right and Judge Longley on his left. Other distinguished guests were Charles Maclellan, Deputy Minister of the House of Commons; Duncan Ross, R. G. McPherson and Hugh Guthrie, all members of the Canadian Parliament; Lieut.-Gov. Fraser of Nova Scotia; G. W. B. Hume, of the House of Commons; Gen. E. Joubert Plessier from South Africa; President Patton of Princeton, the presidents of the Canadian clubs of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal; and the president of the Canadian clubs in cities of this country.

A picture of the King and another of the President hung over their respective heads above the speakers' table. "Their Majesties," as one guest humorously expressed it, "while the President got one cheer the King got a good many. Most of the time that the Canadians were not eating or drinking or listening to a speech, was taken up with singing 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.'"

"There are no people so loyal as Canadians," said the toastmaster in his prelude to the speechmaking. "Canadians on this side of the line are loyal to the United States, loyal to the mother country and, above all, loyal to the great Anglo-Saxon race."

Deputy Speaker Maclellan of the Canadian Parliament, looking like a Western statesman but a French Canadian, said that the Canadians, French and English, said that the visit of the Prince of Wales was equally honorable to the French as to the British pioneers.

"To-day," said he, "the Canadians are not one and Canada has become what the United States was forty years ago—the promised land."

Mr. Maclellan did not hold to the same opinion as Judge Longley apparently about the independence of the people of Canada.

"You may have heard of reports of a spirit of discontent, of a desire for annexation or independence," he said, "but I can tell you that the Canadians are satisfied with their present state. The immense majority are satisfied to remain the oldest daughter of the Crown and foremost in the category of nations making up the British Empire."

Mr. Maclellan's assertion was greeted with applause. The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Member of Parliament from Ontario, told of the Canadian North-west and said that the movement going on across the boundary from this country was a mighty trek northward.

Ambassador Bryce began his speech with a very short, tactful reply to Judge Longley. The Ambassador said that there was a time when Great Britain was more desirous of maintaining the most friendly and helpful relations with her "sister States," if dependencies is not quite the word desired, "than the present."

"And I believe," he continued, "that there never was a time when the people of the United States were more desirous of continuing their present relations to the English people than they do to-day."

Speaking of the relations between the United States and Canada he said that each country had it in its power to render service to the other, first of all in the

SAVING IN ELECTRIC LIGHT

COMPANIES REPORT THAT THEY WILL USE A NEW LAMP.

The Tungsten and Tantalum Incandescent Will Cut Consumers' Bills 25 to 50 Per Cent., They Say—Investigation of the Traction Companies Soon to End.

At the resumption yesterday of the investigation of the electric lighting companies' representatives of the New York Edison, the United Electric and Power and the Brooklyn Edison companies announced that they were preparing to put into operation immediately a scheme which would reduce the cost of electric lighting to the consumers by 25 to 50 per cent. The companies propose to cut down the bills by introducing a new incandescent lamp, known as the tungsten and tantalum lamp. It has a metallic filament instead of the carbon filaments of the incandescent lamps now in general use. It was said at yesterday's hearing that the economy in the new lamps was in the reduced amount of current.

While it is not the intention of the companies to reduce the price of their electricity the commission was informed yesterday that it was the purpose of the companies to apply the new type of lamp to their customers and that the result would be a cut of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the bills. It was testified by representatives of the companies that the economy effected by the new lamps was shown by the fact that while the new lamp of 32 candle-power required only 40 watts of electric current the old carbon film 32 candle-power lamps required 100 watts.

Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that the general investigation of the traction companies of this city, which was started last summer, would be brought to a close in a few days. Since October last the commission has not held any public sessions, but William M. Irvine, the special counsel to the commission, and a staff of expert accountants have been at work on the books of the various railroad companies of the city. The result will be made public next week or the week after. Mr. Irvine will read into the minutes of the investigation a report which will comprise more than a thousand typewritten pages. A public session of the commission will be held for the purpose.

When that has been done the probability is that nothing further will be heard of the investigation and that the whole thing will end there. Mr. Wilcox said yesterday that it was doubtful if the commission would make any report to the Governor or to the Legislature. He took the ground that the real purpose of the investigation was to obtain facts which would be helpful to the board when holding hearings on detail matters concerning the companies.

The commission held a public hearing yesterday on the complaint, which has been made regarding the inadequacy of service on the line running from Barrow station to Belden Point, City Island. This is a horse car line a little more than three miles long. Because the line was built by two companies a ten cent fare is charged. The line, however, is now controlled by the Interborough company. At the hearing yesterday Alfred A. Gardner, one of counsel for the Interborough company, asked the company to postpone action for a few weeks for the reason that the company was considering the advisability of equipping the road with motor cars of the type used with success at the Jamestown exposition. The cost of such equipment would be \$3,000 a mile. On the promise of Mr. Gardner that the company would report to the commission in two or three weeks the board laid the matter over.

The commission reported yesterday that the number of passengers killed on the railroad lines of this city in the month of April was thirty, as compared with forty-four fatal accidents for the month of March. The number of serious accidents in April was 161 and in March 143.

DIVORCE FOR BOTH THE MCKEES.
Paris Court Holds Both at Fault, but McKee Is to Pay Alimony.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, May 14.—The French court granted a divorce to both A. Hart McKee and Mrs. McKee, but has denied McKee's demand for damages against his wife and her father, Col. Baxter, for defamation of character.

In rendering the decision the Court said that McKee had shown himself brutal toward his wife, and his attitude toward her had been aggravated by his attempts to procure damaging evidence against her. Accordingly the Court would grant her demand for a divorce. But Mrs. McKee had been wrong in attempting to attack her husband's honor by advancing unfounded charges against him. Therefore he too should have a divorce.

The Court gives the guardianship of the child to Mrs. McKee, the father having the right to visit the child on Sundays and Thursdays from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The child will visit the father for a month annually. McKee is condemned to pay alimony in the amount of 1,000 francs a month and to pay the cost of his defamatory suits.

A. Hart McKee and his wife, Corneille Baxter McKee, were married in January, 1905, two days after McKee's divorce from his first wife, Eliza Sutton McKee of Pittsburgh. McKee is the son of E. Soliers McKee, a native of Pittsburgh and a former student at Princeton. Mrs. Corneille Baxter McKee was the widow of a well known Denver man when she married McKee. Her father, Col. Baxter, took sides with her in her suit in Paris.

McKee and Mrs. Tevis, with her young son, sailed to Europe together in October, 1907, while he was still married to his first wife. Her suit for divorce followed. He married Mrs. Tevis in Philadelphia after the granting of the divorce and sailed again for Europe. Both sides soon complained of their married life. McKee said that McKee said that her husband was cruel to her and her son and that he made her give him sums of her own money, sold her jewels, starved her, threatened her with violence and treated her with contempt. McKee said that his wife was intimate with her chauffeur and with certain friends of theirs, and gambled heavily at Monte Carlo.

THE PLAGUE AT LA GUAYRA.
Trinidad Reports Say There Are Fifty-five Deaths a Day, Mostly Negroes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
The Royal Mail steamship Trent, from South America and West Indian ports, landed at Trinidad on her way to the mainland and had for La Guayra, as all ports were quarantined against La Guayra because of bubonic plague there. The officers of the Trent heard that there were fifty-five deaths a day from the plague at La Guayra; that the chief victims were negroes and that all houses in which deaths occurred were burned. No trains were run from La Guayra to Caracas and soldiers were stationed on the roads from La Guayra to Caracas to head off refugees.

The Plague at La Guayra.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
SAN JUAN, P. R., May 14.—The steamship Caracas arrived to-day from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. United States Minister W. W. Russell, who is a passenger on his way to New York, said that there was no doubt of the existence of the plague at La Guayra, although there were no cases elsewhere in the country. The Government had decided to open the port of La Guayra to prevent the increase of prices demanded by singers who believe that they are in demand by both houses.

Fritz Scheff Gets Her Divorce.
On the report of a referee Justice McCall in the Supreme Court signed an interlocutory decree yesterday granting to Fritz Scheff, the actress, a divorce from Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Gustav Carl von Bardenheub, whom she married on January 7, 1903. The referee Edmund E. Wise heard the evidence and reported that it was sufficient to prove that the Baron had been guilty of conduct that would entitle the actress to a divorce.

BIG LONDON EXHIBITION OPEN

FORMAL EXERCISES HELD, BUT IT IS FAR FROM COMPLETE.

Prince and Princess of Wales and the French Ambassador at Inaugural of Franco-British Fair, in the Stadium of Which the Olympic Games Will Be Held.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 14.—The Franco-British Exhibition, although much remains to be done before it will be completed, was opened to the public to-day.

Ten thousand men who had been working all night knocked off at 6.30 o'clock this morning and the day staff came in to make ready for the ceremonial by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The day was gloomy and showery, but the general view was beautiful and the setting in the earliest possible moment.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the exhibition grounds at 2.15 P. M. and were received by the Duke of Argyll, who is the honorary president of the exhibition, and the executive committee. They were conducted to the Court of Honor, where the national anthem was played by the massed military bands.

A mixed choir of a thousand voices sang the ode of welcome, composed by the Duke of Argyll for the occasion, and the "Marseillaise." Thirty thousand persons were present. The Duke of Argyll presented the British officers of the exhibition to the Prince and Princess and the French Ambassador, Paul Cambon, presented the French officers. The Prince opened the exhibition simply by saying:

"I hereby declare the Franco-British Exhibition open."

Afterward in the great concert hall Mrs. Albany sang the national anthem, the Duke of Argyll presented an address to the Prince of Wales and the "Marseillaise" was sung again.

Then the Prince and Princess of Wales were conducted through the chief buildings and to the stadium in which the Olympic games will be held this year. Two thousand athletes in the arena saluted the royal guests and the massed bands, accompanied by the choir, gave Haydn's Hymn. The Prince of Wales then declared the stadium inaugurated.

While the 30,000 early comers were assembled in the court of honor the tube trains, running continuously, poured thousands of passengers into the exhibition. The fifty or sixty yards of the grounds was blocked with such a solid mass of people that for a long time it took half an hour to cover that short distance. Wet paint and heavy rain worked havoc with clothes, but did not seem to dampen the ardor of the waiters.

The exhibits, for the most part, are still in their packing cases, and to all appearances it will be several weeks before the exhibition will have reached a condition of completeness.

The Franco-British Exhibition is built on 140 acres of land in the suburb of St. John's Wood. The stadium is surrounded by seats that will accommodate 70,000 persons. The exhibition is laid out on a colossal scale.

The buildings, which are of remarkable beauty and originality, cover forty acres. The length of the roads is twenty miles. The incandescent lamps number 250,000 and the arc lamps 3,000. The space in the machinery hall is 300,000 square feet. The landscape includes an intricate system of canals and lakes.

All the attendants speak both French and English, and many of them speak Italian. Six villages are among the attractions. The length is under the management of Imre Károlyi, who says he will have at least 25,000,000 visitors. The visitors to the Chicago world's fair numbered 8,000,000.

GET TO EULENBURG'S KEYS.
Judicial Commission Searching for Incriminating Evidence Against the Prince.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, May 14.—A judicial commission visited Prince von Eulenburg at the Charity Hospital early this morning and demanded the keys to his writing desk at Liebenberg Castle in order that a search might be made for incriminating papers.

The Prince, who is under arrest on a charge of perjury in connection with the Reuter Table scandal, was upset by the demand of the judicial commission. He protested in an almost collapsed manner, and declared that no political documents would be found, that all having been removed elsewhere. Finally he faintly. The commission got the keys and went to Liebenberg to make the search.

In addition to the trial pending here Prince von Eulenburg must subsequently meet at Munich the charges of suborning perjury.

ROYALTY AT REID WEDDING.
The King and Queen to Attend the Ceremony in the Chapel Royal.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 14.—It is said that the marriage of Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, and Hon. John Hubert Ward will take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and that the King and Queen will attend.

MRS. T. S. MILLER LOST IN HAWAII.
Sister of Countess Roberts Found Dead of Exposure and Hunger.

HONOLULU, May 14.—Mrs. T. S. Miller, sister of Countess Roberts, the wife of Gen. Lord Roberts, died this week of exposure and hunger in the forest of Kona on the western side of the Island of Hawaii.

Mrs. Miller, who was elderly, had been visiting on the shore of Kilauea Bay, near the place where Capt. Cook was murdered. She started out for a walk and lost her way. Her body was found on the trail only a short distance from the house.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

3,000 Fancy and White Madras SHIRTS

SPECIAL \$1

All the latest shades of stripes and figures are combined in these shirts. Attached or separate cuffs—coat style—sizes up to 18 neck. Our guarantee—the H., C. & Co. label on every shirt.

265 Broadway near Chambers St. 841 Broadway at 13th St.

A NEW NOVEL

THE MASTER INFLUENCE

By THOMAS MCKEAN

Illustrations in color by Greif

A MODERN NOVEL OF MODERN IDEAS

The "master influence"—love, still love that makes the world go round—is in evidence almost from the outset of the narrative, although not until the final page is the account of the fickle god closed and fairly balanced.

AT ALL BOOK-STORES
J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

"The Pathway of the Pioneer," by Dolf Wylarde, a new book just ready for publication, is the story of seven girls who have banded themselves together for mutual help and cheer under the name of "Nona Aurea." They represent the professions open to women of no deliberate training though well educated. The reader is introduced to them at one of their weekly gatherings, and the author depicts the home and business life of each one individually.

Another of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories has been converted into a play, and it will be produced in America next season. The book is called "Pierre and His People"; the play will be known as "Pierre of the Plains." This will be the second of Sir Gilbert Parker's novels to be presented in dramatic form on the New York stage within a year. "The Weavers," which has stood among the "best sellers" for eight months, is now being discussed as a possible play.

While Mrs. Humphry Ward was in America a new dramatization of the "Marriage of William Ash" was put on the stage in London. Mrs. Ward herself collaborated with Miss Margaret Mayo in the new play, which is entirely unlike the American version, the most notable difference being in the much desired "happy ending."

Holman Day is another author who is going in for politics, having laid aside his literary interests to manage the campaign of one of the Maine candidates for Congress. Mr. Day himself is a candidate to represent Auburn in the Maine Legislature next autumn.

Marshall Saunders, who wrote the autobiography of a dog called "Beautiful Joe," has a new book in hand to be published next season, which deals for the most part with birds. She believes that this nation must protect its birds or the consequences will be serious through the great loss sustained by insect pests. "Our birds, our forests and our children—let us protect all three and we shall be a happier and a more prosperous people," she says. She also lately remarked to a naturalist: "I have just had the temerity to write a book about birds—but I have tried to record only my own impressions." He smiled and said: "Well, that is about the most any of us can do."

Mrs. Virginia Sharpe-Patterson, the author of "Dickey Downey, the Autobiography of a Bird," is a prominent club woman of Indiana. Her name is enrolled among the first members of the Indiana Audubon Society. She is also a member of the American Forestry Association and a leader in the forestry day propaganda in the Indiana clubs. Her interest in wild birds began when she studied them with her little daughter. She looks upon them now from a practical as well as a bird lover's point of view. "The enlightened farmer looks on the bird not so much as an enemy as an ally. The tree lover and the orchardist who sighs over the worm-eaten beginning to appreciate the bird's services," Mrs. Patterson says. The number of Audubon societies is increasing. The schools in various States have bird day exercises. In all this there is hope for the bird lover.

Mary Austin is acquiring a reputation for clever phrasing as well as picturesque description. One of the good things in "Santa Lucia" which is being much quoted is the remark a man makes of a woman in the story: "A wonderful woman to talk to—I don't suppose she understands half I say when I get going about my work, but I understand it better myself afterward."

L. C. Violet Book, the actress, has a new book coming out this week, entitled "The Girl in Question." The author is a Tennessee woman who has lived many years in Washington, as her father was a member of Congress from Tennessee. She played in "Merely Mary Ann" and took the leading part in Churchill's "The Crossing."

MR. CHURCHILL'S NEW NOVEL JUST READY

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CONISTON," HAS HAD THE LARGEST SALE BEFORE AND ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION OF ANY NOVEL ISSUED BY ITS PUBLISHERS. THE LARGE FIRST EDITION IS BEING RAPIDLY EXHAUSTED AND A SECOND HAS ALREADY GONE TO PRESS. IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THAT THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS OF IT: "MR. CHURCHILL RISES TO A LEVEL HE HAS NEVER KNOWN BEFORE, AND GIVES US ONE OF THE BEST STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE EVER WRITTEN." OTHER CRITICS WRITE OF ITS "SIMPLICITY, HUMANITY, DRAMATIC IMAGINATION AND FINE BALANCE OF MATTER AND STYLE," AND CALL THE CHARACTER OF HILARY VANE "EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN AMERICAN FICTION." ITS INTEREST IS NATIONAL.

Mr. Winston Churchill's

(Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated, \$1.50)
Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 5th Ave. New York.

"It has the color and sparkle of the pure, new juice of grapes ripened in a land of sunshine."
—N. Y. Sun.

SANTA LUCIA

A Novel by MARY AUSTIN

Delightful pictures in words—reflecting the lives of a number of interesting persons in Santa Lucia, with its pretentious suburbs, its aspiring college and narrow social order. A powerful and rapid narrative—a genuine story. It is a pleasure to add that the book has uncommon literary excellence as well.

Cloth. \$1.50.

HARPER'S HARPER'S HARPER'S

MAGAZINE BAZAR WEEKLY

Crane's Linen Lawn

THE fineness of a writing paper depends upon that nice balance of a number of good qualities. Its production is the result of long and careful experience.

The experience of those who have made Crane's Linen Lawn what it is covers more than a hundred years.

This popular paper is obtainable at all good stores where stationery is sold.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY

Then the idea of a book was suggested to her by a bill she picked up in the capital and which made her think how many thousands of people would be affected if the bill were passed. "The Girl in Question" is an imaginary Princess. The characters in the book are fictitious personages. The reproduction of Washington life is based upon her own experience. The question as to whether she had any purpose in mind in writing the book the author answered, "I am afraid not—only to make it interesting." As the first book of an actress, familiar with the life of the national capital the book will be of special importance.

Mecrow has a thieves' raver—the barefooted man's gazette. It is a little weekly journal consisting of one double sheet of printed matter run by thieves and vagabonds for the benefit of their colleagues. The editor and place of publication are unknown. The office is run by a clever youth who has a genius for not knowing anything when interviewed by strangers.

The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch's forthcoming novel, "Never Say Die," practically tells the story of his own love romance and exile for marrying morganatically, though the hero is represented as a German Prince who is compelled to meet the enemy of his family by marrying below his rank. The Grand Duke Michael was born at Pethof in 1861, was married morganatically at San Remo to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, who was created Countess

of Torby by the Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The author of the anonymous volume of essays entitled "Confession Medici" is said to be Dr. Stephen Paxet, a London physician and son of the late Sir James Paxet.

Morrison Snow.
The marriage of Miss Marguerite Emily Snow and A. Cressy Morrison of Chicago, took place last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street. The Rev. Dr. Jefferson performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, James P. Snow. Mrs. A. B. Backus, Jr., who attended her cousin, the bride, as matron of honor, wore a yellow liberty chiffon gown, trimmed with yellow satin and diaphanous lace, and carried a big bunch of white daisies. There were no bridesmaids, but Ellen Robinson of Elizabeth, N. J., was the flower maiden. Henry Allan, prince of Brooklyn assisted as best man and James B. Crawford, William M. Flook and Charles D. Gate of New York, C. Frank Kieker of Princeton, N. J., George Jacobus of Pawling, N. Y., and Fred G. Corbus of Philadelphia as ushers.

Todd-Hall.
Miss Elizabeth Newcomb Hall and Judson Scott Todd were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry B. Hall, 105 East Sixty-fifth street. Dr. Wiltton Merie Smith, pastor of the central Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony at 12 o'clock. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Reginald Chauncey Robbins of Boston, as matron of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Denny Brereton assisted as best man, and Edwin C. Dusenbury, Frederick Palmer Kimball, Henry W. Hayden, and J. Warren Bird were ushers.

ANTIQUE ANDIRONS AND FIRE PLACE FIXTURES.
88 MANTELS IN 88
STONE MARBLE AND WOOD
WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY.
29 E. 17th ST. N.Y.

ARTISANS IN ALL METALS